

Who to Contact

Organizations and agencies available to help facilitate the source water protection process:

Kansas Department of Health & Environment
Watershed Management Section
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612
Contact: Sheryl Ervin (785) 296-8038

Kansas Rural Water Association
P.O. Box 226
Seneca, KS 66538
(785) 336-3760
Contact: Doug Helmke (785) 379-0385
Jim Jackson (785) 799-6103

Kansas State University
Office of Local Government
10E Umberger Hall
Manhattan, KS 66506
Contact: Robert Wilson (785) 532-7823

Midwest Assistance Program
P.O. Box 491
Haven, KS 67543
Contact: Phillip Fishburn (316) 465-2780

The Groundwater Foundation
P.O. Box 22558
Lincoln, NE 68542
Contact: Rachael Herpel (402) 434-2740

Local Environmental Protection Programs
See the Watershed Management Section web page: <http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps> for a complete list of county local environmental protection programs.

Funding

The Watershed Management Section administers Clean Water Act Section 319 grant funding which can be used for watershed and source water protection planning/implementation projects. Project proposals for grant funding can be submitted online via the Kansas Clean Waters System at <http://kcw.kdhe.state.ks.us>.

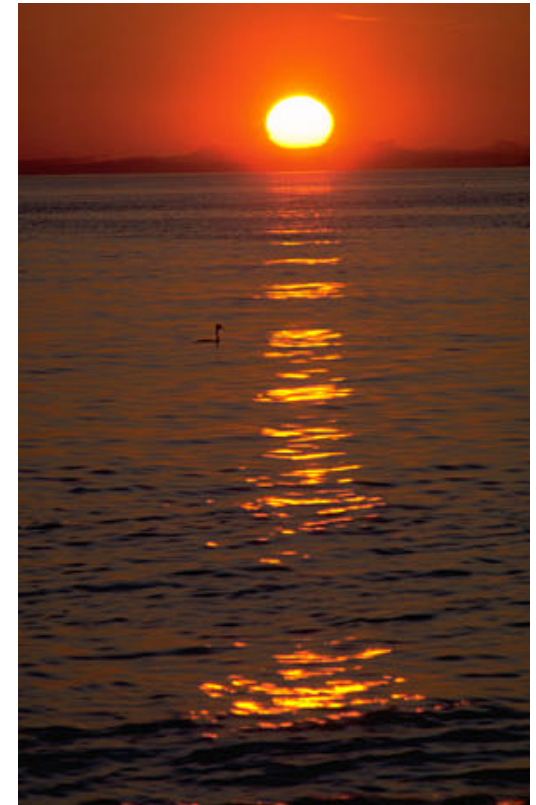
There are many other technical and financial resources available through a variety of agencies and organizations. Information regarding available source water protection resources will be made available on the Watershed Management Section web page.



For More Information Contact:
Watershed Management Section
1000 SW Jackson, Suite 420
Topeka, KS 66612
(785) 296-4195
Email: nps@kdhe.state.ks.us
<http://www.kdhe.state.ks.us/nps>

Source Water Protection Planning in Kansas

Seven Simple Steps



Why Source Water Protection?

One of the most important things a community can do is protect their source of drinking water. Historically, communities were established around a reliable and safe source of drinking water such as a spring, lake, river, or aquifer. In the future, drinking water availability will become increasingly important as populations grow and communities expand. Communities that invest now in the protection of their drinking water supply will have taken a significant step in preserving their quality of life into the future.

Many Kansas Communities have already taken the first step in the source water protection process. Over 400 Kansas communities participated directly in the completion of their Source Water Assessment. The purpose of these assessments was to educate public water suppliers and their surrounding communities so they can make educated local decisions to protect their drinking water sources. The final Source Water Assessment Reports include much information about potential sources of contamination, susceptibility analysis, and recommended water quality protection measures.

The Watershed Management Section encourages public water supplies and their surrounding communities to use their Source Water Assessment Report as the foundation for a local source water protection plan. This brochure provides basic guidance on the source water protection planning process and available technical and financial resources.

Seven Simple Steps

Step 1: Inform and Involve the Public

Public involvement will play an important role in the implementation of any successful source water protection plan. Many of the water quality protection measures identified throughout the protection planning process are voluntary and will require local support or “ownership” to be implemented. That is why its so important to inform and involve the public from the start of the source water protection process.

Step 2: Establish a Source Water Protection Committee

KDHE encourages public water suppliers to work cooperatively with local elected officials, county conservation district staff, environmental groups, the general public, and stakeholders in water quality.

Step 3: Review the Source Water Assessment Report

Much of the committees’ review will focus on the Susceptibility Analysis Score (SAS). The SAS helps communities determine which types of contaminants pose the most significant threat to their water supply.

Step 4: Verify the Pollutant Source Inventory

A thorough field inventory should be conducted in local source water assessment areas to help confirm existing SWAP inventory data and identify additional sources of contamination.

Step 5: Select Water Quality Protection Measures

KDHE recommends that local committees work cooperatively with local, State and Federal agencies to identify and implement appropriate water quality protection measures.

Step 6: Implementation Planning

The local committee should create an implementation plan for all water quality protection measures identified during this process.

Step 7: Emergency Water Supply Planning

The Source Water Protection Plan should also include actions to be taken during water emergencies. These emergencies may include extreme drought, contamination spills, etc.